REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE GRAYSON COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014



MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

www.auditor.ky.gov

209 ST. CLAIR STREET FRANKFORT, KY 40601-1817 TELEPHONE (502) 564-5841 FACSIMILE (502) 564-2912

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AUDIT OF THE GRAYSON COUNTY FISCAL COURT

June 30, 2014

The Auditor of Public Accounts has completed the audit of the Grayson County Fiscal Court for fiscal year ended June 30, 2014.

We have issued an unmodified opinion, based on our audit, on the Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Fund Balances - Regulatory Basis of Grayson County, Kentucky.

Financial Condition:

The Grayson County Fiscal Court had total receipts of \$17,806,488 and disbursements of \$17,960,760 in fiscal year 2014. This resulted in a total ending fund balance of \$3,506,832, which is a decrease of \$154,272 from the prior year.

Report Comments:

2014-001	The County Should Improve Procedures With Regard To Disbursements
2014-002	The County Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties Over Cash Transfers, Reports, And Bank
	Reconciliations
2014-003	The Jailer Should Improve Controls Over Purchases In The Jail Commissary
2014-004	The Grayson County Detention Center Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties Over The
	Accounting Functions Of The Jail Commissary
2014-005	The Fiscal Court Should Annually Set And Approve Salaries For All County Employees
2014-006	The County Should Annually Review The Administrative Code And Make Any Changes Or
	Revisions Deemed Necessary

Deposits:

The Fiscal Court deposits were insured and collateralized by bank securities.

CONTENTS	PAGE
----------	------

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	1
GRAYSON COUNTY OFFICIALS	4
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - REGULATORY BASIS	6
Notes To Financial Statement	10
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES	25
Notes To Regulatory Supplementary Information - Budgetary Comparison Schedules	31
SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL ASSETS	35
NOTES TO REGULATORY SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL ASSETS	36
Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial Statement Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards	39
COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	43
APPENDIX A:	

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE - LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM



MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

To the People of Kentucky
Honorable Matthew G. Bevin, Governor
William M. Landrum III, Secretary
Finance and Administration Cabinet
Honorable Gary Logsdon, Grayson County Judge/Executive
Members of the Grayson County Fiscal Court

Independent Auditor's Report

Report on the Financial Statement

We have audited the accompanying Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Fund Balances - Regulatory Basis of Grayson County, Kentucky, for the year ended June 30, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statement.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statement

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of this financial statement in accordance with accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Department for Local Government to demonstrate compliance with the Commonwealth of Kentucky's regulatory basis of accounting and budget laws. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of a financial statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the *Audit Guide for Fiscal Court Audits* issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts, Commonwealth of Kentucky. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statement. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



To the People of Kentucky
Honorable Matthew G. Bevin, Governor
William M. Landrum III, Secretary
Finance and Administration Cabinet
Honorable Gary Logsdon, Grayson County Judge/Executive
Members of the Grayson County Fiscal Court

Basis for Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

As described more fully in Note 1, the financial statement is prepared by Grayson County, Kentucky on the basis of the accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Department for Local Government to demonstrate compliance with the Commonwealth of Kentucky's regulatory basis of accounting and budget laws, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The effects on the financial statement of the variances between the regulatory basis of accounting described in Note 1 and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, although not reasonably determinable, are presumed to be material.

Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

In our opinion, because of the significance of the matter discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles paragraph, the financial statement referred to above does not present fairly, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial position of Grayson County, Kentucky as of June 30, 2014, or changes in financial position or cash flows thereof for the year then ended.

Opinion on Regulatory Basis of Accounting

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the fund balances of Grayson County, Kentucky as of June 30, 2014, and its cash receipts and disbursements, for the year then ended, in accordance with the accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Department for Local Government described in Note 1.

Other Matters

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statement taken as a whole of Grayson County, Kentucky. The budgetary comparison schedules and capital asset schedule are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statement, however they are required to be presented in accordance with accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Department for Local Government to demonstrate compliance with the Commonwealth of Kentucky's regulatory basis of accounting and budget laws. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statement. The budgetary comparison schedules and capital asset schedule have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statement and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statement or to the financial statement itself, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the budgetary comparison schedules and capital asset schedule are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statement.

To the People of Kentucky
Honorable Matthew G. Bevin, Governor
William M. Landrum III, Secretary
Finance and Administration Cabinet
Honorable Gary Logsdon, Grayson County Judge/Executive
Members of the Grayson County Fiscal Court

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated August 14, 2015 on our consideration of Grayson County, Kentucky's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Based on the results of our audit, we present the accompanying comments and recommendations included herein, which discusses the following report comments:

2014-001	The County Should Improve Procedures With Regard To Disbursements
2014-002	The County Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties Over Cash Transfers, Reports, And Bank
	Reconciliations
2014-003	The Jailer Should Improve Controls Over Purchases In The Jail Commissary
2014-004	The Grayson County Detention Center Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties Over The
	Accounting Functions Of The Jail Commissary
2014-005	The Fiscal Court Should Annually Set And Approve Salaries For All County Employees
2014-006	The County Should Annually Review The Administrative Code And Make Any Changes Or
	Revisions Deemed Necessary

Respectfully submitted,

Mike Harmon

Auditor of Public Accounts

August 14, 2015

GRAYSON COUNTY OFFICIALS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2014

Fiscal Court Members:

Gary Logsdon County Judge/Executive

Harold Johnson Magistrate
Presto Gary Magistrate
Bill Skaggs Magistrate
Jason Dennis Magistrate
Brad Brown Magistrate
Curtis Wells Magistrate

Other Elected Officials:

Clay Ratley County Attorney

Jason Woosley Jailer

Sherry Weedman County Clerk

Rick Clemons Sheriff

Milburn Vanmeter Property Valuation Administrator

Joe Brad Hudson Coroner

Appointed Personnel:

Rebecca Hayse County Treasurer

DeeDee Whitley Occupational Tax Administrator

Freida Alexander Finance Officer
Steve Mahurin Road Supervisor

Ernie Perkins Emergency Management Coordinator

Sandy Farris Jail Finance Officer

GRAYSON COUNTY STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - REGULATORY BASIS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2014

GRAYSON COUNTY STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - REGULATORY BASIS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2014

Budgeted Funds

	General Fund			Road Fund	Jail Fund		
RECEIPTS							
Taxes	\$	1,485,764	\$	803,890	\$		
In Lieu Tax Payments	_	51,165	-		-		
Excess Fees		244,238					
Licenses and Permits		17,999					
Intergovernmental		432,577		2,305,614		9,437,039	
Charges for Services		288				72,459	
Miscellaneous		98,999		7,659		549,239	
Interest		527		2,281		10,539	
Total Receipts		2,331,557		3,119,444		10,069,276	
DISBURSEMENTS							
General Government		1,123,930		22,173			
Protection to Persons and Property		54,529		12,500		6,695,502	
General Health and Sanitation		115,798					
Social Services							
Recreation and Culture		40,441					
Roads				2,670,315			
Bus Services							
Debt Service		40,802		57,956		40,384	
Administration		1,116,978		409,178		2,378,311	
Total Disbursements		2,492,478		3,172,122		9,114,197	
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over							
Disbursements Before Other							
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(160,921)		(52,678)		955,079	
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)							
Transfers From Other Funds		397,105		200,000			
Transfers To Other Funds		(260,000)		(297,105)		(862,059)	
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		137,105		(97,105)		(862,059)	
Net Change in Fund Balance		(23,816)		(149,783)		93,020	
Fund Balance - Beginning		82,888		693,706		1,330,672	
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	59,072	\$	543,923	\$	1,423,692	
Composition of Fund Balance							
Bank Balance	\$	62,707	\$	544,354	\$	1,406,511	
Plus: Deposits In Transit		1,358		2,523			
Less: Outstanding Checks		(4,993)		(2,954)		(232,819)	
Certificates of Deposit						250,000	
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	59,072	\$	543,923	\$	1,423,692	

GRAYSON COUNTY STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - REGULATORY BASIS For The Year Ended June 30, 2014 (Continued)

Budgeted Funds							
Local Government Economic Assistance Fund		Federa Fund	1		E-911 Fund		
\$	\$			\$	404,051		
70,418					50.000		
595					60,000		
593 64					294 111		
71,077					464,456		
3,963 31,121 12,829 300 5,152					414,042		
12,103 4,653 300					156,058		
70,421					570,100		
656	_				(105,644)		
				-	120,000		
656 11,407	ф.			Φ.	14,356 57,807		
\$ 12,063	\$		0	\$	72,163		
\$ 12,163 (100	\$			\$	72,846 (683)		
\$ 12,063	\$		0	\$	72,163		

GRAYSON COUNTY STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - REGULATORY BASIS For The Year Ended June 30, 2014 (Continued)

	Unbudgeted Funds							
	P	etention Center Public roperties orporation Fund	Pi	Judicial Center Public roperties orporation Fund		Jail mmissary Fund		Total Funds
DECEMPS								
RECEIPTS Taxes	\$		\$		\$		\$	2,693,705
In Lieu Tax Payments	Ф		Ф		Ф		Ф	51,165
Excess Fees								244,238
Licenses and Permits								17,999
Intergovernmental				924,450		510		13,170,608
Charges for Services				724,430		310		132,747
Miscellaneous						825,508		1,482,294
Interest		28		68		114		13,732
Total Receipts		28		924,518		826,132		17,806,488
-			-	, = 1,0 = 0				
DISBURSEMENTS								
General Government								1,150,066
Protection to Persons and Property						777,085		7,984,779
General Health and Sanitation						131,326		259,953
Social Services						10.066		300
Recreation and Culture						10,866		56,459
Roads Bus Services								2,670,315
Debt Service		694,621		923,250				12,103 1,761,666
Administration		094,021		923,230		4,294		4,065,119
Total Disbursements		694,621		923,250		923,571		17,960,760
Total Disoul sements		094,021	-	923,230		923,371		17,900,700
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over								
Disbursements Before Other								
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(694,593)		1,268		(97,439)		(154,272)
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)								
Transfers From Other Funds		702,059						1,419,164
Transfers To Other Funds		702,037						(1,419,164)
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		702,059						(1,112,101)
•		·						_
Net Change in Fund Balance		7,466		1,268		(97,439)		(154,272)
Fund Balance - Beginning	Φ.	457,199	Φ.	786,987	Φ.	240,438	Φ.	3,661,104
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	464,665	\$	788,255	\$	142,999	\$	3,506,832
Composition of Fund Balance								
Bank Balance	\$	464,665	\$	788,255	\$	151,981	\$	3,503,482
Deposits In Transit	Ψ.	,000	+	,	4		4	3,881
Less Outstanding Checks						(8,982)		(250,531)
Certificates of Deposit						. / /		250,000
Ending Fund Balance	\$	464,665	\$	788,255	\$	142,999	\$	3,506,832
LAMING I WIN DUMING	Ψ	TUT,UUJ	Ψ	100,233	Ψ	174,777	φ	3,300,632

INDEX FOR NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Note 1.	SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES	10
Note 2.	DEPOSITS	13
Note 3.	Transfers	14
Note 4.	Trust Funds	14
Note 5.	LONG-TERM DEBT	15
Note 6.	EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM	20
Note 7.	DEFERRED COMPENSATION	21
Note 8.	Insurance	22
Note 9.	DETENTION CENTER ACCOUNTING SYSTEM	22

GRAYSON COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

June 30, 2014

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

The financial statement of Grayson County includes all budgeted and unbudgeted funds under the control of the Grayson County Fiscal Court. Budgeted funds included within the reporting entity are those funds presented in the county's approved annual budget and reported on the quarterly reports submitted to the Department for Local Government. Unbudgeted funds may include non-fiduciary financial activities that are within the county's control. Unbudgeted funds may also include any corporation to act as the Fiscal Court in the acquisition and financing of any public project which may be undertaken by the Fiscal Court pursuant to the provisions of Kentucky law and thus accomplish a public purpose of the Fiscal Court. The unbudgeted funds are not presented in the annual approved budget or in the quarterly reports submitted to the Department for Local Government.

B. Basis of Accounting

The financial statement is presented on a regulatory basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as established by the Government Accounting Standards Board. This basis of accounting involves the reporting of fund balances and the changes therein resulting from cash inflows (cash receipts) and cash outflows (cash disbursements) to meet the financial reporting requirements of the Department for Local Government and the laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

This regulatory basis of accounting differs from GAAP primarily because the financial statement format does not include the GAAP presentations of government-wide and fund financial statements, cash receipts are recognized when received in cash rather than when earned and susceptible to accrual, and cash disbursements are recognized when paid rather than when incurred or subject to accrual.

Generally and except as otherwise provided by law, property taxes are assessed as of January 1, levied (mailed) November 1, due at discount November 30, due at face value December 31, delinquent January 1 following the assessment, and subject to sale ninety days following April 15.

C. Basis of Presentation

Budgeted Funds

The Fiscal Court reports the following budgeted funds:

General Fund - This is the primary operating fund of the Fiscal Court. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except where the Department for Local Government requires a separate fund or where management requires that a separate fund be used for some function.

Road Fund - This fund is for road and bridge construction and repair. The primary sources of receipts for this fund are state payments for truck license distribution, municipal road aid, and transportation grants. The Department for Local Government requires the Fiscal Court to maintain these receipts and disbursements separately from the General Fund.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

C. Basis of Presentation (Continued)

Jail Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for the jail expenses of the county. The primary sources of receipts for this fund are reimbursements from the state and federal government, payments from other counties for housing prisoners, and transfers from the General Fund. The Department for Local Government requires the Fiscal Court to maintain these receipts and disbursements separately from the General Fund.

Local Government Economic Assistance Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for grants and related disbursements. The primary sources of receipts for this fund are grants from the state and federal governments.

Federal Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for federal grants receipts and disbursements. There was no activity in this fund in fiscal year ending June 30, 2014.

E-911 Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for the dispatch expenses of the county. The primary source of receipts for this fund is the 911 telephone surcharge.

Unbudgeted Funds

The Fiscal Court reports the following unbudgeted funds:

Detention Center Public Properties Corporation Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for the proceeds and debt service of Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2007 that were issued to fund construction of the Detention Center.

Judicial Center Public Properties Corporation Fund - The purpose of this fund is to account for proceeds and debt service requirements of the General Obligation Refunding Bond, Series 2006. The Department for Local Government does not require the Fiscal Court to report or budget this fund.

Jail Commissary Fund - The canteen operations are authorized pursuant to KRS 441.135(1), which allows the jailer to sell snacks, sodas, and other items to inmates. The profits generated from the sale of those items are to be used for the benefit and to enhance the well-being of the inmates. KRS 441.135(2) requires the jailer to maintain accounting records and report annually to the county treasurer the receipts and disbursements of the Jail Commissary Fund.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a regulatory basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as established by the Government Accounting Standards Board and according to the laws of Kentucky as required by the State Local Finance Officer.

The County Judge/Executive is required to submit estimated receipts and proposed disbursements to the Fiscal Court by May 1 of each year. The budget is prepared by fund, function, and activity and is required to be adopted by the Fiscal Court by July 1.

The Fiscal Court may change the original budget by transferring appropriations at the activity level; however, the Fiscal Court may not increase the total budget without approval by the State Local Finance Officer. Disbursements may not exceed budgeted appropriations at the activity level.

The State Local Finance Officer does not require the Jail Commissary Fund to be budgeted because the Fiscal Court does not approve the expenses of this fund.

The State Local Finance Officer does not require the Judicial Center Public Properties Corporation Fund to be budgeted. Bond indentures and other relevant contractual provisions require specific payments to and from this fund annually.

The State Local Finance Officer does not require the Detention Center Public Properties Corporation Fund to be budgeted. Bond indentures and other relevant contractual provisions require specific payments to and from this fund annually.

E. Grayson County Elected Officials

Kentucky law provides for election of the officials below from the geographic area constituting Grayson County. Pursuant to state statute, these officials perform various services for the Commonwealth of Kentucky, its judicial courts, the Fiscal Court, various cities and special districts within the county, and the Board of Education. In exercising these responsibilities, however, they are required to comply with state laws. Audits of their financial statements are issued separately and individually and can be obtained from their respective administrative offices. These financial statements are not required to be included in the financial statement of Grayson County, Kentucky.

- Circuit Court Clerk
- County Attorney
- Property Valuation Administrator
- County Clerk
- County Sheriff

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

F. Deposits and Investments

The government's fund balance is considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, certificates of deposit, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. The government's fund balance includes cash and cash equivalents and investments.

KRS 66.480 authorizes the county to invest in the following, including but not limited to, obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities, obligations and contracts for future delivery or purchase of obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, obligations of any corporation of the United States government, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of this state, and certificates of deposit issued by or other interest-bearing accounts of any bank or savings and loan institution which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or which are collateralized, to the extent uninsured, by any obligation permitted by KRS 41.240(4).

G. Long-term Obligations

The fund financial statement recognizes bond interest, as well as bond issuance costs when received or when paid, during the current period. The principal amount of the debt and interest are reported as disbursements. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as disbursements. Debt proceeds are reported as other adjustments to cash.

Note 2. Deposits

The Fiscal Court maintained deposits of public funds with depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) as required by KRS 66.480(1)(d). According to KRS 41.240(4), the depository institution should pledge or provide sufficient collateral which, together with FDIC insurance, equals or exceeds the amount of public funds on deposit at all times. In order to be valid against the FDIC in the event of failure or insolvency of the depository institution, this pledge or provision of collateral should be evidenced by an agreement between the county and the depository institution, signed by both parties, that is (a) in writing, (b) approved by the board of directors of the depository institution or its loan committee, which approval must be reflected in the minutes of the board or committee, and (c) an official record of the depository institution. These requirements were met.

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a depository institution failure, the government's deposits may not be returned. The government does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk, but rather follows the requirements of KRS 41.240(4). As of June 30, 2014, all deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement.

Note 3. Transfers

The table below shows the interfund operating transfers for fiscal year 2014.

	General Fund	Road Fund	Jail Fund	E-911 Fund	Ti	Total ransfers In
General Fund	\$	\$ 297,105	\$ 100,000		\$	397,105
Road Fund	200,000					200,000
Jail Fund						
Detention Center PPC			702,059			702,059
E-911 Fund	60,000		60,000			120,000
Total Transfers Out	\$ 260,000	\$ 297,105	\$ 862,059	\$	\$	1,419,164

Reason for transfers:

To move resources from and to the General Fund and other funds, for budgetary purposes, to the funds that will expend them.

Note 4. Trust Funds

Trust funds report only those resources held in a trust or custodial capacity for individuals, private organizations, or other governments.

The Fiscal Court has the following agency trust fund:

Jail Inmate Fund - This fund accounts for funds received from the inmates. The balance in the Jail Inmate Fund as of June 30, 2014 was \$141,820.

Note 5. Long-term Debt

A. General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2006 - Detention Center

In October 2006, the Detention Center Public Properties Corporation issued \$8,135,000 in General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2006 for the purpose of defeasing the 1999 General Obligation Improvement Series 1999 Bonds that were used for the construction of the Detention Center. At June 30, 2014, the principal outstanding on these bonds was \$6,215,000. Future bond principal and interest requirements are:

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Principal		Scheduled Interest		
2015	\$	460,000	\$	232,990	
2016		480,000		215,480	
2017		500,000		197,105	
2018		520,000		177,850	
2019		540,000		157,575	
2020-2024		3,030,000		448,310	
2025		685,000		13,700	
Totals	\$	6,215,000	\$	1,443,010	

B. Judicial Center Property

On December 10, 2004, Grayson County entered into a long-term lease agreement with the Kentucky Association of Counties Leasing Trust in the amount of \$300,000 at a variable rate of interest for a period of 25 years. The financing obligation was for funding the purchase of the property for the Judicial Center. At June 30, 2014, the principal outstanding was \$220,000. Future principal and interest requirements are:

Fiscal Year Ended				
June 30	I	Principal	Interest	
2015	\$	10,000	\$	10,541
2016		10,000		10,058
2017		10,000		9,556
2018		10,000		9,061
2019		10,000		8,560
2020-2024		70,000		33,002
2025-2029		80,000		14,205
2030		20,000		92
Totals	\$	220,000	\$	95,075

Note 5. Long-term Debt (Continued)

C. Road Grader

In May 2006, Grayson County entered into an agreement with the Kentucky Association of Counties Leasing Trust in the amount of \$140,167 at 4.30% interest for a period of 15 years. The funds were used for the purchase of a road grader. At June 30, 2014, the principal outstanding was \$77,641. Future principal and interest requirements are:

Fiscal Year Ended	ъ			heduled
June 30	_ <u>P</u>	rincipal		nterest
2015	\$	9,638	\$	3,895
2016	Ψ	10,131	Ψ	3,399
2017		10,649		2,886
2018		11,194		2,342
2019		11,767		1,769
2020-2021		24,262		1,682
Totals	\$	77,641	\$	15,973

D. Skate Park

In November 2006, Grayson County entered into an agreement with the Kentucky Association of Counties Leasing Trust in the amount of \$50,000 at 4.365% interest for a period of 15 years. The funds were used to fund a skate park. At June 30, 2014, the principal outstanding was \$30,021. Future principal and interest requirements are:

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	P	rincipal		heduled nterest
2015	\$	3,298	\$	1,415
2016		3,507		1,273
2017		3,728		1,121
2018		3,963		959
2019		4,213		787
2020-2022		11,312		1,126
		_	<u> </u>	
Totals	\$	30,021	\$	6,681

Note 5. Long-term Debt (Continued)

E. Detention Center Property

In December 2006, Grayson County entered into an agreement with the Kentucky Association of Counties Leasing Trust in the amount of \$284,350 at 5.188% interest for a period of 10 years. The funds were used to finance the purchase of land for the Detention Center. At June 30, 2014, the principal outstanding was \$77,350. Future principal and interest requirements are:

Fiscal Year Ended	ח	utu atu at	 heduled
June 30	_ <u>P</u>	rincipal	 nterest
2015	\$	36,000	\$ 2,857
2016		38,000	1,328
2017		3,350	35
Totals	\$	77,350	\$ 4,220

F. Ambulance

On September 30, 2009, Grayson County entered into an agreement with the Bank of Clarkson in the amount of \$93,617 at 3.95% interest for a period of 5 years. The funds were used to purchase an ambulance. At June 30, 2014, the principal outstanding was \$6,701. Future principal and interest requirements are:

Fiscal Year Ended			Sch	eduled		
June 30	Principal		Principal I		In	terest
2015	\$	6,701	\$	166		
Totals	\$	6,701	\$	166		

G. Ambulance

On September 30, 2009, Grayson County entered into an agreement with the Bank of Clarkson in the amount of \$93,617 at 3.95% interest for a period of five years. The funds were used to purchase an ambulance. The payments are being made by the Grayson County EMS. At June 30, 2014, the principal outstanding was \$10,552. Future principal and interest requirements are:

Fiscal Year Ended			Sch	eduled	
June 30	Principal		Principal Inter		terest
2015	\$	10,552	\$	103	
Totals	\$	10,552	\$	103	

Note 5. Long-term Debt (Continued)

H. Grader and Tandem Roller

On October 14, 2010, Grayson County entered into an agreement with the Bank of Clarkson in the amount of \$106,500 at 4.15% interest for a period of five years. The funds were used to purchase a grader and a tandem roller. At June 30, 2014, the principal outstanding was \$30,543. Future principal and interest requirement are:

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	P	rincipal	 eduled terest
2015 2016	\$	22,812 7,731	\$ 840 68
Totals	\$	30,543	\$ 908

I. Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2007 - Judicial Center

On September 11, 2007, the Judicial Center Public Properties Corporation issued \$12,115,000 in Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2007, with a variable interest rate for the purpose of constructing a new Judicial Center.

The Grayson County Public Properties Corporation, Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), and the county entered into a lease agreement for the purpose of obtaining office rental space for AOC at the Judicial Center.

Grayson County and the Public Properties Corporation acted as agents for the AOC in order to plan, design, and construct the Judicial Center. They are now acting as agents for the AOC in managing and maintaining the Judicial Center. The Public Properties Corporation and the county expect annual rentals for the Judicial Center to be in the full amount of the annual principal and interest requirements of the bonds. Under the terms of the lease, the AOC has agreed to pay directly to the paying agent bank, the use allowance payment as provided in the lease. The lease agreement is renewable each year. The county and the Public Properties Corporation are in reliance upon the use allowance payment in order to meet the debt service requirements for the bonds.

The use allowance payment commenced with the occupancy of the Judicial Center by the AOC. The AOC, with the execution of the lease, has expressed its intention to continue to pay the full use allowance payment in each successive biennial budget period until September 2024, but the lease does not obligate the AOC to do so. These bonds are scheduled to mature in September 2024; interest payments are due every six months starting September 2007, and principal payments are due annually beginning September 2007. At June 30, 2014, the principal outstanding was \$9,495,000. Future bond principal and interest requirements are:

Note 5. Long-term Debt (Continued)

I. Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2007 – Judicial Center (Continued)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Principal		Scheduled Interest		
Julie 30		Fillicipai		mieresi	
2015	\$	505,000	\$	417,213	
2016		525,000		395,325	
2017		550,000		372,481	
2018		570,000		348,325	
2019		595,000		322,841	
2020-2024		3,405,000		1,179,578	
2025-2028		3,345,000		318,316	
Totals	\$	9,495,000	\$	3,354,079	

J. Patcher

On June 28, 2013, Grayson County entered into an agreement with the Kentucky Association of Counties Leasing Trust in the amount of \$69,200 at 2.69% interest for a period of 10 years. The funds were used to finance the purchase of a patcher for the Road Department. At June 30, 2014, the principal outstanding was \$62,857. Future principal and interest requirements are:

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	<u> P</u>	rincipal		heduled nterest
2015	\$	6,920	\$	2,112
2016	·	6,920	·	1,872
2017		6,920		1,622
2018		6,920		1,378
2019		6,920		1,133
2020-2024		28,257		2,088
Totals	\$	62,857	\$	10,205

Note 5. Long-term Debt (Continued)

K. Changes In Long-term Debt

Long-term Debt activity for the year ended June 30, 2014, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
General Obligation Bonds Revenue Bonds Financing Obligations	\$ 6,660,000 9,980,000 658,127	\$	\$ 445,000 485,000 142,461	\$ 6,215,000 9,495,000 515,666	\$ 460,000 505,000 105,992
Total Long-term Debt	\$ 17,298,127	\$ 0	\$ 1,072,461	\$16,225,666	\$ 1,070,992

Note 6. Employee Retirement System

The Fiscal Court has elected to participate in the County Employees Retirement System (CERS), pursuant to KRS 78.530 administered by the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Retirement Systems. This is a cost sharing, multiple employer defined benefit pension plan, which covers all eligible full-time employees and provides for retirement, disability and death benefits to plan members. Benefit contributions and provisions are established by statute.

Nonhazardous covered employees are required to contribute five percent of their salary to the plan. Nonhazardous covered employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008 are required to contribute six percent of their salary to the plan. The county's contribution rate for nonhazardous employees was 18.89 percent.

Hazardous covered employees are required to contribute eight percent of their salary to the plan. Hazardous covered employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008 are required to contribute nine percent of their salary to be allocated as follows: eight percent will go to the member's account and one percent will go to the KRS insurance fund. The county's contribution rate for hazardous employees was 35.70 percent.

The county's contribution for FY 2012 was \$1,665,646, FY 2013 was \$1,628,253, and FY 2014 was \$1,589,722.

Benefits fully vest on reaching five years of service for nonhazardous employees. Aspects of benefits for nonhazardous employees include retirement after 27 years of service or age 65. Nonhazardous employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008 must meet the rule of 87 (member's age plus years of service credit must equal 87, and the member must be a minimum of 57 years of age) or the member is age 65, with a minimum of 60 months service credit.

Aspects of benefits for hazardous employees include retirement after 20 years of service or age 55. For hazardous employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008 aspects of benefits include retirement after 25 years of service or the member is age 60, with a minimum of 60 months of service credit.

Note 6. Employee Retirement System (Continued)

CERS also provides post-retirement health care coverage as follows:

For members participating prior to July 1, 2003, years of service and respective percentages of the maximum contribution are as follows:

		% Paid by Member through
Years of Service	% paid by Insurance Fund	Payroll Deduction
20 or more	100%	0%
15-19	75%	25%
10-14	50%	50%
4-9	25%	75%
Less than 4	0%	100%

As a result of House Bill 290 (2004 General Assembly), medical insurance benefits are calculated differently for members who began participation on or after July 1, 2003. Once members reach a minimum vesting period of ten years, non-hazardous employees whose participation began on or after July 1, 2003, earn ten dollars per month for insurance benefits at retirement for every year of earned service without regard to a maximum dollar amount.

Hazardous employees whose participation began on or after July 1, 2003, earn 15 dollars per month for insurance benefits at retirement for every year of earned service without regard to a maximum dollar amount. Upon the death of a hazardous employee, such employee's spouse receives ten dollars per month for insurance benefits for each year of the deceased employee's hazardous service. This dollar amount is subject to adjustment annually based on the retiree cost of living adjustment, which is updated annually due to changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Historical trend information showing the CERS' progress in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due is presented in the Kentucky Retirement Systems' annual financial report. This report may be obtained by writing the Kentucky Retirement Systems, 1260 Louisville Road, Frankfort, KY 40601-6124, or by telephone at (502) 564-4646.

Note 7. Deferred Compensation

In April 2003, the Grayson County Fiscal Court voted to allow all eligible employees to participate in deferred compensation plans administered by the Kentucky Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Authority. The Kentucky Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Authority is authorized under KRS 18A.230 to 18A.275 to provide administration of tax sheltered supplemental retirement plans for all state, public school and university employees and employees of local political subdivisions that have elected to participate.

These deferred compensation plans permits all full time employees to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency. Participation by eligible employees in the deferred compensation plans is voluntary.

Historical trend information showing the Kentucky Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Authority's progress in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due is presented in the Kentucky Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Authority's annual financial report. This report may be obtained by writing the Kentucky Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Authority at 101 Sea Hero Road, Suite 110, Frankfort, KY 40601-8862, or by telephone at (502) 573-7925.

Note 8. Insurance

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014, Grayson County was a member of the Kentucky Association of Counties' All Lines Fund (KALF). KALF is a self-insurance fund and was organized to obtain lower cost coverage for general liability, property damage, public officials' errors and omissions, public liability, and other damages. The basic nature of a self-insurance program is that of a collectively shared risk by its members. If losses incurred for covered claims exceed the resources contributed by the members, the members are responsible for payment of the excess losses.

Note 9. Detention Center Accounting System

Beginning in fiscal year ending June 30, 2003, the County Jailer assumed responsibility for paying and accounting for Jail Fund disbursements. The County Treasurer still receives deposits and records Jail Fund receipts in the receipts ledger and receives and reconciles monthly bank statement to receipts. The County Jailer receives invoices from vendors, gathers payroll information, presents claims to Fiscal Court for approval, prepares Jail Fund checks, maintains the Jail Fund appropriations ledger and warrant distribution register, and reconciles monthly bank statements. Jail Fund checks are co-signed by the County Jailer in addition to the County Judge/Executive and County Treasurer. The Department for Local Government assisted in the design and approved this accounting system for the Grayson County Detention Center.

GRAYSON COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Supplementary Information - Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2014

GRAYSON COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Supplementary Information - Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2014

GENERAL FUND

		Budgeted Original	ounts Final	Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
RECEIPTS							
Taxes	\$	1,455,417	\$	1,508,864	\$ 1,485,764	\$	(23,100)
In Lieu Tax Payments		25,100		25,100	51,165		26,065
Excess Fees		130,010		214,238	244,238		30,000
Licenses and Permits		18,340		18,340	17,999		(341)
Intergovernmental		492,401		507,133	432,577		(74,556)
Charges for Services		975		975	288		(687)
Miscellaneous		85,229		117,305	98,999		(18,306)
Interest		800		800	527		(273)
Total Receipts		2,208,272	_	2,392,755	 2,331,557		(61,198)
DISBURSEMENTS							
General Government		1,074,700		1,197,638	1,123,930		73,708
Protection to Persons and Property		83,640		83,883	54,529		29,354
General Health and Sanitation		115,923		115,923	115,798		125
Recreation and Culture		69,000		69,000	40,441		28,559
Debt Service		55,000		55,900	40,802		15,098
Administration		1,097,114		1,157,516	1,116,978		40,538
Total Disbursements		2,495,377		2,679,860	 2,492,478		187,382
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other		(207.107)		(207.107)	(1.50.004)		
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(287,105)		(287,105)	 (160,921)		126,184
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)							
Transfers From Other Funds		97,105		97,105	397,105		300,000
Transfers To Other Funds		(60,000)		(60,000)	(260,000)		(200,000)
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		37,105		37,105	 137,105		100,000
Net Change in Fund Balance		(250,000)		(250,000)	(23,816)		226,184
Fund Balance Beginning		250,000		250,000	 82,888		(167,112)
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$ 59,072	\$	59,072

	ROAD FUND								
		Budgeted Original	Amo	ounts Final	Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)		Fi	riance with nal Budget Positive Negative)	
RECEIPTS		Originar		T IIKII		Dusis)		(Vegative)	
Taxes	\$	600,000	\$	600,000	\$	803,890	\$	203,890	
Intergovernmental	*	2,279,384	-	2,331,230	_	2,305,614	Ť	(25,616)	
Miscellaneous		13,000		13,000		7,659		(5,341)	
Interest		1,300		1,300		2,281		981	
Total Receipts		2,893,684		2,945,530		3,119,444		173,914	
DISBURSEMENTS									
General Government		20,000		22,500		22,173		327	
Protection to Persons and Property		,,		12,500		12,500			
Roads		2,404,445		3,007,418		2,670,315		337,103	
Debt Service		38,000		62,500		57,956		4,544	
Administration		634,134		437,213		409,178		28,035	
Total Disbursements		3,096,579		3,542,131		3,172,122		370,009	
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(202,895)		(596,601)		(52,678)		543,923	
ragustricites to Cusii (CSCS)		(202,000)		(370,001)		(32,070)		343,723	
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)									
Transfers From Other Funds						200,000		200,000	
Transfers To Other Funds		(97,105)		(97,105)		(297,105)		(200,000)	
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(97,105)		(97,105)		(97,105)			
Net Change in Fund Balance Fund Balance Beginning		(300,000) 300,000		(693,706) 693,706		(149,783) 693,706		543,923	
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	543,923	\$	543,923	

	JAIL FUND								
		Budgeted Original	ounts Final	Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)			fariance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
RECEIPTS									
Intergovernmental	\$	8,758,528	\$	8,758,528	\$	9,437,039	\$	678,511	
Charges for Services		74,600		74,600		72,459		(2,141)	
Miscellaneous		228,844		228,844		549,239		320,395	
Interest Earned		11,000		11,000		10,539		(461)	
Total Receipts	_	9,072,972		9,072,972		10,069,276		996,304	
DISBURSEMENTS									
Protection to Persons and Property		6,262,048		6,719,322		6,695,502		23,820	
Debt Service		742,844		742,669		742,443		226	
Administration		2,848,751		2,391,652		2,378,311		13,341	
Total Disbursements		9,853,643		9,853,643		9,816,256		37,387	
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other									
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(780,671)		(780,671)		253,020		1,033,691	
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)									
Transfers To Other Funds		(60,000)		(60,000)		(160,000)		(100,000)	
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	_	(60,000)		(60,000)		(160,000)		(100,000)	
Net Change in Fund Balance		(840,671)		(840,671)		93,020		933,691	
Fund Balance Beginning		840,671		840,671		1,330,672		490,001	
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	1,423,692	\$	1,423,692	

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FUND

	 Budgeted Amounts Original Final			Actual Amounts, Budgetary Basis)	Fi	riance with nal Budget Positive Negative)
RECEIPTS						
Intergovernmental	\$ 65,103	\$	65,103	\$ 70,418	\$	5,315
Miscellaneous	1,000		1,000	595		(405)
Interest	 87		87	 64		(23)
Total Receipts	 66,190		66,190	 71,077		4,887
DISBURSEMENTS						
General Government	6,150		6,183	3,963		2,220
Protection to Persons and Property	43,716		37,216	31,121		6,095
General Health and Sanitation	8,600		16,200	12,829		3,371
Social Services	500		500	300		200
Recreation and Culture	8,000		8,000	5,152		2,848
Bus Services	12,103		12,103	12,103		
Debt Service	6,000		5,600	4,653		947
Administration	1,121		388	300		88
Total Disbursements	 86,190		86,190	70,421		15,769
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other						
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	 (20,000)		(20,000)	 656		20,656
Net Change in Fund Balance Fund Balance Beginning	(20,000) 20,000		(20,000) 20,000	656 11,407		20,656
rund damice degining	 20,000		20,000	 11,407		(8,593)
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 0	\$	0	\$ 12,063	\$	12,063

	FEDERAL FUND								
		Budgeted	l Amoi	ınts	Act Amor (Budg	unts,	Fin	iance with al Budget Positive	
	O	riginal		Final	Bas	sis)	(N	Vegative)	
RECEIPTS									
Intergovernmental		94,000		94,000				(94,000)	
Total Receipts		94,000		94,000				(94,000)	
DISBURSEMENTS									
Capital Projects		94,000		94,000				94,000	
Total Disbursements		94,000		94,000				94,000	
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)									
Net Change in Fund Balance Fund Balance Beginning									
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	

	E-911 FUND									
		Budgeted Original	ounts Final	Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)				
RECEIPTS										
Taxes	\$	380,000	\$	380,000	\$	404,051	\$	24,051		
Charges for Services		60,000		60,000		60,000				
Miscellaneous		2,000		2,000		294		(1,706)		
Interest		100		100		111		11		
Total Receipts		442,100	-	442,100		464,456		22,356		
DISBURSEMENTS										
Protection to Persons and Property		400,600		435,365		414,042		21,323		
Administration		231,500		196,735		156,058		40,677		
Total Disbursements		632,100		632,100		570,100		62,000		
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other										
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(190,000)		(190,000)		(105,644)		84,356		
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)										
Transfers From Other Funds		120,000		120,000		120,000				
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		120,000		120,000		120,000				
Net Change in Fund Balance		(70,000)		(70,000)		14,356		84,356		
Fund Balance Beginning		70,000		70,000		57,807		(12,193)		
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	72,163	\$	72,163		

GRAYSON COUNTY NOTES TO REGULATORY SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES

June 30, 2014

Note 1. Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a regulatory basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as established by the Government Accounting Standards Board and according to the laws of Kentucky as required by the State Local Finance Officer.

The County Judge/Executive is required to submit estimated receipts and proposed disbursements to the Fiscal Court by May 1 of each year. The budget is prepared by fund, function, and activity and is required to be adopted by the Fiscal Court by July 1.

The Fiscal Court may change the original budget by transferring appropriations at the activity level; however, the Fiscal Court may not increase the total budget without approval by the State Local Finance Officer. Disbursements may not exceed budgeted appropriations at the activity level.

Note 2. Reconciliation of the Jail Fund

The Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Fund Balances - Regulatory Basis differs from the Budgetary Comparison Schedule for the Jail Fund in disbursements and total other adjustments to cash (uses) due to the payments made to the Detention Center Public Properties in the amount of \$702,059 for debt service payments.

Reconciliation of the Jail Fund

Intergovernmental Disbursements - Budgetary Basis To adjust for debt transfer to Public Properties Corporation Fund	\$ 9,816,256 (702,059)
Total Intergovernmetnal Disbursements - Regulatory Basis	 9,114,197
Other Adjustments to Cash(Uses) To adjust for debt transfer to Public Properties Corporation Fund	(160,000) (702,059)
Total Other Adjustments to Cash(Uses) - Regulatory Basis	\$ (862,059)



GRAYSON COUNTY SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE Supplementary Information – Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2014

GRAYSON COUNTY SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL ASSETS Supplementary Information – Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2014

The Fiscal Court reports the following schedule of capital assets:

	Beginning			Ending
	Balance	Additions	Deletions	Balance
Land and Land Improvements	\$ 1,012,759	\$	\$	\$ 1,012,759
Buildings and Building Improvements	23,549,117	114,389		23,663,506
Vehicles and Equipment	3,730,967	77,189	19,800	3,788,356
Infrastructure	7,156,602	1,211,037		8,367,639
Total Capital Assets	\$ 35,449,445	\$ 1,402,615	\$ 19,800	\$36,832,260

GRAYSON COUNTY NOTES TO REGULATORY SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL ASSETS

June 30, 2014

Note 1. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, land improvements, buildings, furniture and office equipment, building improvements, machinery, equipment, and infrastructure assets (roads and bridges) that have a useful life of more than one reporting period based on the government's capitalization policy, are reported as other information. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost when purchased or constructed.

		oitalization hreshold	Useful Life (Years)
Land and Land Improvements	\$	12,500	10-60
Buildings and Building Improvements	\$	25,000	10-75
Equipment	\$	15,000	3-25
Vehicles	\$	12,500	3-25
Infrastructure	\$	20,000	10-50

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND
ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL
STATEMENT PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARD



MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honorable Gary Logsdon, Grayson County Judge/Executive Members of the Grayson County Fiscal Court

Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial Statement Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards

Independent Auditor's Report

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Fund Balances - Regulatory Basis of the Grayson County Fiscal Court for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014 and the related notes to the financial statement and have issued our report thereon dated August 14, 2015. The Fiscal Court's financial statement is prepared on a regulatory basis of accounting, which demonstrates compliance with the laws of Kentucky and is a special purpose framework.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statement, we considered the Grayson County Fiscal Court's internal control over financial reporting to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statement, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Grayson County Fiscal Court's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Grayson County Fiscal Court's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statement will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, which are described in the accompanying comments and recommendations as items 2014-001, 2014-002, 2014-003, and 2014-004 that we consider to be significant deficiencies.



Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of Financial Statement Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards (Continued)

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Grayson County Fiscal Court's financial statement is free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which are described in the accompanying comments and recommendations as items 2014-005 and 2014-006.

County Judge/Executive and County Jailer's Responses to Findings

The Grayson County Judge/Executive and County Jailer's responses to the findings identified in our audit are included in the accompanying comments and recommendations. The County Judge/Executive and County Jailer's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statement and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

Mike Harmon

Auditor of Public Accounts

August 14, 2015

GRAYSON COUNTY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2014

GRAYSON COUNTY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014

INTERNAL CONTROL - SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES:

2014-001 The County Should Improve Procedures With Regard To Disbursements

The county has several internal control deficiencies with regards to disbursements. Finance charges were paid, bills were paid in excess of 30 days, purchase orders were not dated or were dated after the purchase invoice date, and payments were made from duplicated or faxed invoices.

KRS 65.140 requires a county government that receives goods or services to pay for those goods and services within thirty (30) working days or receipt of a vendor's invoice. Good internal controls dictate that adequate documentation be maintained to support all disbursements, such as all original vendor invoices. Purchase orders are meant to be used to ensure that funds are available for both purposes of the budget and also cash balance, and therefore should be negotiated prior to making purchases or ordering services. KRS 68.275 requires Fiscal Court approval before making purchases.

Lack of proper accounting practices and internal control increases the risk that misstatements of financial activity and/or errors will occur and go undetected by the Fiscal Court. Without proper procedures in place to mitigate this risk, the Fiscal Court is exposing public resources to potential misstatements and/or errors. We recommend the county maintain all original vendor invoices including any supporting documentation, have the Fiscal Court approve all disbursements, make payment on all invoices within 30 days, properly use purchase orders, and take further steps as needed to improve the expenditure process.

County Judge/Executive's Response: Will see that that is done correctly.

2014-002 The County Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties Over Cash Transfers, Reports, And Bank Reconciliations

The County Treasurer posts transactions into the accounting system, prepares reports for submission to the Department for Local Government, makes cash transfers between funds, and performs bank reconciliations for all bank accounts, with the exception of the Jail Fund. There were no documented compensating controls to offset the lack of segregation of duties.

Segregation of duties over cash procedures, deposit preparation, report preparation, and bank reconciliations is essential for providing protection from asset misappropriation and/or inaccurate financial reporting. Additionally, proper segregation of duties protects employees in the normal course of performing their daily responsibilities.

Lack of adequate segregation of duties could result in the undetected misappropriation of assets and/or inaccurate financial reporting to external agencies such as the Department for Local Government. In addition, too much control by one individual in any one area without oversight can lead to irregularities that go undetected.

We recommend the County divide the responsibilities for receipts, cash transfers, and bank reconciliations among the Treasurer, the Finance Officer, and other employees as needed to achieve an appropriate level of segregation of duties or implement compensating controls over these areas.

GRAYSON COUNTY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS For The Year Ended June 30, 2014 (Continued)

<u>INTERNAL CONTROL - SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES:</u> (Continued)

2014-002 The County Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties Over Cash Transfers, Reports, And Bank Reconciliations (Continued)

We noted that beginning in January 2014, the County Judge/Executive had initialed the bank reconciliations performed by the Treasurer indicating his review of the reconciliations. We commend the County for this improvement and encourage the County to continue.

County Judge/Executive's Response: Do what-ever it take's to correct.

2014-003 The Jailer Should Improve Controls Over Purchases In The Jail Commissary

The Jail Commissary lacks sufficient internal controls. Of the 25 items tested, only four contained any visible documentation of approval for payment, one invoice included sales tax, only three invoices had the payment amount documented, and one item did not have original documentation.

The Jail Commissary should be exempt from paying sales tax because the Jail Commissary is a governmental entity which is exempt from sales taxes.

Lack of internal controls over purchases in the Jail Commissary can result in improper purchases being made using Jail Commissary funds. KRS 441.135(3) states that "Allowable expenditures from a canteen account shall include but not be limited to recreational, vocational, and medical purposes."

We recommend that the Jailer implement procedures by which approval for payment of invoices is evident. These should include a review of invoices to determine that all charges included are appropriate and correct, documentation of the proper payment amount, and retention of original documentation of purchases.

County Judge/Executive's Response: Talk with Fiscal Court and correct problem.

County Jailer's Response: Changes above will correct this.

2014-004 The Grayson County Detention Center Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties Over The Accounting Functions Of The Jail Commissary

The Jail lacks an adequate segregation of duties over Jail Commissary accounting functions without sufficient, documented, compensating controls to mitigate the risk. Proper segregation of duties over accounting functions is essential for providing protection from asset misappropriation and/or inaccurate financial reporting. Additionally, proper segregation of duties protects employees in the normal course of performing their daily responsibilities. One employee prepares commissary deposits, makes deposits, prepares monthly reports, remits monthly reports along with inmate fees to the County Treasurer, reconciles the bank account, and makes payments from the bank account. There is no evidence of a second employee or the Jailer's review on the documentation. The lack of segregation of duties increases the risk of asset misappropriation and/or inaccurate financial reporting.

GRAYSON COUNTY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS For The Year Ended June 30, 2014 (Continued)

INTERNAL CONTROL - SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES: (Continued)

2014-004 The Grayson County Detention Center Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties Over The Accounting Functions Of The Jail Commissary (Continued)

We recommend the implementation of the following procedures that could strengthen controls at the jail. When faced with a limited number of staff, strong compensating controls should be in place to offset the lack of segregation of duties. If the Jailer implements compensating controls he, or a designated person, should initial the supporting documentation reviewed.

- An independent person should agree daily deposits to the daily checkout sheet and the receipts ledger.
- An independent person should review monthly bank reconciliations.
- An independent person should review bank statements for unusual transactions.
- An independent person should compare invoices to payments.
- An independent person should review inventory records.

County Judge/Executive's Response: Talk with Fiscal Court and correct problem.

County Jailer's Response: Deposits are matched to inmate software accounting system cash drawer activity report. Bank statements are being review now. Purchases are made by Commissary staff; reconciliation and payments made by Jail staff.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS:

2014-005 The Fiscal Court Should Annually Set And Approve Salaries For All County Employees

The Fiscal Court did not set and approve annually the salaries of all county employees in accordance with KRS 64.530(1) which states, "[T]he fiscal court of each county shall fix the reasonable compensation of every county officer and employee except the officers named in KRS 64.535 and the county attorney and jailer."

The Fiscal Court's failure to update and annually set county employee salaries denies the magistrates and the public the opportunity to review all relevant financial information necessary for budgetary purposes.

We recommend that the County Judge/Executive's office annually prepare a list of each employee of the county and include the appropriate hourly rate for hourly employees and monthly or yearly amounts for all salaried employees and present this list to the Fiscal Court for approval.

County Judge/Executive's Response: Thought we did that it will be done from now on.

GRAYSON COUNTY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS For The Year Ended June 30, 2014 (Continued)

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS: (Continued)

2014-006 The County Should Annually Review The Administrative Code And Make Any Changes Or Revisions Deemed Necessary

The Fiscal Court did not perform an annual review of the county's administrative code. KRS 68.005 states that the Fiscal Court should review the Administrative Code annually during the month of June. However, we could not find evidence that the Fiscal Court performed this review. Failure to review the administrative code annually increases the likelihood the County could implement a change to an outdated policy without updating the policy in the official code. This would put the County out of compliance with their own administrative code. We recommend the Fiscal Court review the Administrative Code and Ethics Code and make any changes or modifications necessary. This review and the approval of the changes by Fiscal Court should be reflected in the minutes of the Fiscal Court.

County Judge/Executive's Response: We will review.

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE - LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

GRAYSON COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

GRAYSON COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014

The Grayson County Fiscal Court hereby certifies that assistance received from the Local Government Economic Assistance Program was expended for the purpose intended as dictated by the applicable Kentucky Revised Statutes.

County Judge/Executive

County Treasurer